TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1994.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Advertisements for Two Wavest Street issued e-morrow marning, must be handed in this evenena before 6 o'clock.

The Only Chance of a Veto.

The income tax was a part of the Administration's programme. It is nonsense to say that the responsibility for the measure belongs to the Populists of the South and West. A tax on incomes derived from cortain corporate investments was announced. proposed, and recommended by President CLEVELAND in his message to Congress on the 4th of last December.

There is no difference in principle between the tax on incomes derived from certain corporate investments and the tax on individual incomes which, has passed the Demcratic House and is now before the Demo eratic Senate.

When Mr. CLEVELAND deliberately opened the door for any income tax, he let the whole iniquity through. The responsibility for that achievement is enough to send any man to the Dismal Swamp.

The hope of preventing this hateful and fatal legislation is siender at the present time; yet hope has not altogether disappeared. It is in the power of a few Democratic Senators, by saying with fearlessness what they mean, and by meaning what they say, to make the enactment of any income tax impossible.

The veto will not come from the White House: there is absolutely no chance of that. The veto must come, if at all, from the Democrats of the Senate: from a few of them; perhaps primarily from one of them. Who is the Democrat who will say "Veto! I forbid"?

Brazil's New President.

Now that there is no doubt of the election of Dr. Moraes as President of Brazil. we may properly refer again to the sulogy of that victorious Brazilian which was sent to THE SUN from Washington by Minister MENDONCA, and which we printed on WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Minister, in speaking of PRUDENTE DE MORAES, who was then a candidate for the Presidency, alluded to the "high character of this distinguished Brazilian." with whom he is personally acquainted, and then made the following remarks about him:

"I snow Dr. PRUDENTS DE MORAES from the benc of the law college where we were both graduated, and I can assure you that no other Brazilian bas a higher title to the recognition of his services to the Republi-can cause in that country than the candidate which the Brazilian Republican party has nominated. Unit-ing with his unswerving loyally to democracy the uat moderation of views when his doctrines are car no ether member of the Republican party in Brazil ha displayed higher ability than PRODUNTS DE MORAES, fire which gave to Brazil its present Constitution, and finally as presiding officer of the Federal Senate. Nebody is more fitted than that emineut patriot to heal the wounds which will be the consequence of the present condition of affairs in my country."

We do not doubt that this eulogy is merited by the subject of it. The picture of him in our possession gives the impression that he is a man of solid character and practical power; and we can well believe that he is a man of intelligence, reason, uprightness, and honor. His record in Brazil, during his years of public service, has been such as to justify this opinion of him. It is a record of patriotic ardor and judicious political progress.

We trust that Dr. Monags will give his country a wise administration, that he not until 1835, in the seventy-first year of will be able to restore peace, that he will his age, that he became Prime Minister, harmonize the conflicting elements in the various States, and that the whole people will rally to his support, so that Brazil may again stand proudly among the pacific | first year. and prosperous republics of the world.

Dr. Moraes is the first constitutional President of Brazil elected by the popular vote. Neither of his two predecessors in was chosen in a public election. Both of them were the accidental products of the revolution by which the empire of Dom PEDRO was overthrown.

Americans wish well to Brazil. It is power always friendly to the United States, and with which our Government has al ways been friendly. Long live the free independent, and united republic of Brazil! Long live the distinguished President elect, Dr. PRUDENTE DE MORAES!

Mr. Gladstone's Memorable Career.

What renders Mr. GLADSTONE'S public life remarkable is not only the advanced age at which, apparently, it has ended but also the early age at which it began It is now more than sixty-one years since he entered Parliament, and almos sixty years since he became a member of a British Ministry. The duration and continuity of his public service make him unique among statesmen, as we shall find it easy to show by referring to those who have come pearest to him in these particulars. From this point of view the names which will at once suggest themselves are those of HENRY CLAY and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of THIERS in France, of BISMARCE in Germany, and of Earl Russell and Lord PALMEBSTON in England.

HENRY CLAY was but twenty-six years

old when he was elected a member of the

Kentucky Legislature: but twenty-nine when he became a member of the Senate of the United States, and but thirty-four when he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. From that time for forty years he was one of the most conspicuous figures in American politics, and practically died in harness, having carried through the famous compromise measures associated with his name only two years before his death in 1852 at the age of seventy-five. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was made Minister to the Hague by Washington in 1794 at the age of twenty-seven, and nine years later he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, soon after which he became a Senator. At the age of forty-two he was sent as Minister to Bussia, and five years subsequently he was one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent. At fifty he was Secretary of State, at fifty-eight President of the United States. In 1831, two years after leaving the White House, he reentered the House of Representatives, and continued in the active discharge of public duties until in 1848 he fell, stricken with paralysis, in his eighty-first year. Of these two illustrious examples of longevity and protracted public service, one gained and the other just fell short of the highest place obtainable by an American citizen, and it must be added that in each case the culmination of distinction was reached a good many years before death.

was through the gate of journalism and historical literature that THIERS en-

old when in 1830 he became a member of the French Legislative Assembly; Two years afterward, however, he was appointed Minister of the Interior, and twice under Louis Philippe he was President of the Council. Like John Oursey ADAMS this man, who had been Prime Minister, reentered public life as a representative of the people, becoming in 1863, at the age of sixty-six, a member of the Legislative Chamber, and leading the Opposition during the last seven years of the Second Empire. By the National Assembly, returned in the early part of 1871, he was chosen, at the age of seventyfour, Chief of the Executive Power, and was subsequently elected President of the French republic. He resigned that office in 1873, but he continued until his death, in his eighty-first year, to sit in the Chamber of Deputies, his last public act being to vote, as one of the famous "363," want of confidence in the Ministry of the Due DE BROGLIE. Like THIERS, BISMARCK sppcared in public life at an age relatively advanced. He was thirty-one years old when he became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony; thirty-two when he was returned to the General Diet, and thirty-six when he was sent to represent Prussla at the Diet of Frankfort. After filling successively the posts of Ambassador to St. Petersburg and Ambassador to Paris, he became, in 1862, at the age of forty-seven, the head of the Prussian Cabinet, and thenceforth, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, remained the chief adviser of the Homenzollerns, either as Prime Minister of Prussia or as Chancellor of the German empire, or in both capacities combined. As regards long and unbroken tenure of the highest office, BISMARCK surpasses all other statesmen of modern times, even RICHELIEU having been Prime Minister but eighteen years. In respect, however, of the duration of his public life, he has been excelled by the two Englishmen, at whose careers we shall next glance, and who come nearest to being counterparts of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Lord John Russell was not quite twen ty-one when, in 1813, he entered the House of Commons, and from that time until 1866 he was continuously in public life. He reached the apex of his fame in 1832 with the passage of the Reform act, but he did not attain the summit of his ambition until fourteen years later. At one time or another he held almost every great political office in the gift of the Crown, and he was twice Prime Minister, namely, in 1846-52 and in 1865-66. He lived some twelve years after his retirement from public life, dying in 1878 in his eighty-sixth year. We come now to PALMERSTON, whose career bears much outward resemblance to that of Mr. GLAD-STONE, not only as regards extraordinary he, too, began as a Conservative and held office under a Conservative Government. yet lived to be the head of Whig and Liberal Ministries. PALMERSTON was not quite twenty-three when he entered Parliament in 1807, and within a twelvemouth he was made a Junior Lord of the Admiralty in the PORTLAND Administration. So successful was his maiden speech that in 1807, although but five and twenty, he received from Perceval the offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, but accepted instead the office of Secretary for War, which he held for nearly twenty years. Having been a follower of Canning, he gradually drifted away from the stiff and unbending Tories, of whom GLADSTONE was to be the rising hope, became Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of Lord GREY. Thenceforth he acted steadily with the Whig party, though he represented its least progressive section, and owed his popularity mainly to his foreign policy embodied in his well-known declaration," Civis Romanus Sum." Popular as PALMERSTON was, it was an office which, with one short interval, he retained until his death, on Oct. 18, 1865, two days before the completion of his eighty-

of prolonged activity and eminence in English public life, but they are transcended by the experience of Mr. GLAD-STONE. Like Lord PALMERSTON he entered Parliament in his twenty-third year, becoming within two years a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He was President of the Board of Trade at 34, and Secretary for the Colonies at 37. From 1851, when he definitely separated himself from the Conservatives, he became, next to Lord John RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, the most respected and trusted personage in the Whig-Liberal party and the principal framer of its programme with regard to home affairs. Since then e has been five times Chancellor of the Exchequer and four times Prime Minister, nor can it be deuled that his resignation of the Premiership in his eighty-fifth year has been entirely voluntary, uninfluenced by party insurbordination or the imputation of failing powers. For Mr. GLAD STONE, therefore, there is no precedent or parallel. Sixty-one years in public life, and four times honored with the highest political gift in the hands of the British nation these are the features which render Mr. GLADSTONE'S career unique in the history of

Joe Bailey's Plan.

Congressman Joe Bailey of Texas is only 31 years old, but he has wisdom enough for 120 years. No venerable cuckoo can equal him. He has come forward without any marks of special preparation, but with a plan so deep and able that he must have given more than eight hours a day of thought to it for at least a month. Mr. Bailer wants to " secure the separation and independence which the framers of the Constitution designed should exist between executive and legislative departments of the Government." He proposes to secure this separation by means of a law prohibiting Senators and Representatives from recommending to the President or to the head of a department the appoint-

ment of any person to Federal office. "If we could not make recommenda tions," says the Lone Star young SOLOMON there would be no resentments growing out of them." There would be no opportunity for the development of sourness be tween the President and the members of his party in Congress, in regard to appoint ments, if the members of Congress were not allowed to put in their oar about appointments. So Mr. Bailey argues. Evidently he believes that some special consecration of wisdom is to attach to the President when he makes appointments, and that the members of Congress of his party are to be endowed by the Batter law, or as a result of the BAILEY law, with a great patience; for unless the change which Mr. BAILEY proposes works a great charge in the nature of men and Congress, there will be more sources and wrangling than ever over the offices bestowed at random or at

the sweet will of the President We presume, however, that the Balley

tered politics, and he was thirty-three years | plan would be welcomed by Mr. CLEVELAND, and perhaps he is the author of it. Mr. CLEVELAND seems to regard Democratic members of Congress who refuse to allow themselves to be absorbed in his pervading Ego, as noxious and undesirable persons. At the same time, we should think he might find more pleasure in disobliging them than in being relieved of their petitions about office. Still, there is something congenial to the cuckoo mind in the idea of increasing the lonely preëminence of Mr. CLEVELAND and not allowing his thoughts to be diverted from high affairs of state by Congressmen interested in the next Postmaster at Hoopoe Hill. Who knows what serious cogitations on the restoration of monarchy and the undoing of wrong may have been checked or amputated by importunate Congressmen? The Congressmen would avoid a good deal of worry if there should be such a law as Mr. BAILEY proposes, but it is the comfort of the President,

not of Congress, that should be considered. The effort of the cuckoos to make things agreeable for Mr. CLEVELAND sught not to cease with the introduction of a bill such as Mr. BAILEY proposes. Only a trifling convenience would be gained by the BAILEY plan. There are larger ways of ministering to the king of the cuckoos. There are greater restraints to be put upon members of Congress, who are unfortunate enough to dissent from him. No law is needed for the purpose, but a simple rule of the House and of the Senate providing that no legislation not recommended by the President shall be considered, and that all appointments made by him shall be confirmed at sight, would save a good deal of unpleasantness. If Senators and Representatives, however, were prohibited by law or constitutional amendment from holding any opinion at variance with that of the President, all ground of friction would be removed.

Rowdedow Out for Blood.

The Hon. BERNARD McINTYRE, an Eighth ward Democrat, publishes the extraordinary statement here subjoined, concerning the Hon. WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACE:

"He Guarn told me, when he tried to get me into that anti-anap business in 1852, that he was going to run a ticket against Tammany I told him I didn't believe he was on the level, and that CLEFELAND'd pull him off Ballyar, says he forty Clavalance couldn't do it. It didn't take forty-one did it? and it wasn't bard work. Gazes sent for me again to help him out with his new party. I went and saw him, and he told me again how they were going to pu ment again and leave the boys in the lurch if he could get what he wanted without putting up a tigke'. I said: 'Mr. Mayor, if the other side puts up a Cirva-Lavo man for Governor and Clavalano whispers to you from Washington, you'll lay down. He said wouldn't, and that he was in this thing for blood."

Does BERNARD speak truly? Did he really accuse Rowdedow of not being, as he says, "on the level "? Did Rownenow enraged at the treatment which his recommendations for office received in Washington, and at the successive honors and triumphs won by Senator Hill, declare to BERNARD that he was "in this thing." meaning thereby the Cuckoo, or State Aid, Democracy "for blood"?

Without wishing to question the veracity of Mr. McINTYRE, we very much doubt it We doubt that the Hon. Rowdenow, when not himself a candidate for office, addressed Mr. McIntyre as "Barney." He may have done so, but it is unlikely. It is quite as unlikely, that after this interchange of confidences, BERNARD, vindicated in his prognostications that Rowdenow would be "pulled off," would salute that illustrious personage as "Mr. Mayor."

We don't believe it. The impulse to say "I told you so," or "What did I tell you?" or "Who was right?" is too strong to permit such a thing; and Mr. McINTYRE must have been misguided somewhat by the excitement of the occasion and the satisfaction he enjoyed in the discomfiture of the former Chief Magistrate of this town.

Mr. McIntyre's narrative may be limp in some respects, but it is unassailable in others. Rowdedow was, unquestionably and indisputably, pulled off in 1892. After many vainglorious boasts of independence, to fall in line behind Tammany, in compliance with the terms of the arrangement made by Mr. CLEVELAND at the Victoria Hotel. Brother Dickinson afterward set forth one of the conditions of that arrangement in the terse and conclusive phrase:

Let Tammany have the local offices." Was that arrangement to operate throughout the term of the present Administration or was it to apply only to the election of 1892? It is difficult to say, but the failure or refusal of Rowdenow and his friends to nominate a ticket in 1893, after being admonished on the subject from Washington. would seem to indicate that not until 1896 will the anti-snappers be freed from the terms of the hated compact, made on their behalf but for his own benefit, by Mr. CLEVELAND at the Victoria Hotel.

Let the Hudson River flow! Let the lantic Ocean roar! Let the sun rise! Let Tammany have the local offices! There was nothing small, circumscribed, or differential about the bulletin of Dickinson. It corroborates, in its essential particulars. the narrative of BERNARD MCINTYRE, even if Rowdenow did not tell him that he, Row-DEDOW, was "out for blood."

The addition by BEHNARD of the two words "for blood" may be the key to the whole mystery. Rowdenow may have merely said that he was "out." Not out for blood; simply out. There is no gainsaying that. He is out, out heavily; but, on the other hand, he has acquired a large fund of knowledge concerning the gratitude of the beneficiary of his earnest and very active efforts in the spring of 1892.

Cuckoos. An intelligent and discriminating corre spondent, who wrote to us the other day to point out a radical but not always observable difference, between the foreign and the American cuckoo bird, may be all right ornithologically; but politcally he is on his apex. There is in the field of politics no such thing as an American cuckoo. The cuckoo is essentially the product of foreign conditions, attributes and sympathies, and its political domestication here is impracticable. He (she or it) prefers the smiles and favors of the chief to any benefits that can be conferred upon the country. Choosing the former he becomes, or continues to be, a cuckoo. Repudiating or abandoning that preference, he may again become an American. There can be no such thing in politics as an American cuckoo, any more than there can be a live dead man, or a Democratic Republican, or a white negro.

In the sessions of Congress, since the be ginning of August, the position of the political cuckoo has been deplorable. He has been obliged to take a stand rebugnant to every American aspiration on every disputed point of political controversy. He has been compelled to follow his chief in support of a tariff policy that is unconsti tutional as well as disastrous in its effect upon the interests of the people. He has been compelled to justify, and even to appland, unit nominations for important public posts. He has been compelled to approve unwise and unpatriotic acts that were exactly contrary to the specific promises of his party; and finally, to defend the proposed restoration of a barbarous monarch to a throne forfeited by ill-doing and by the proclamation of the people's in-

herent right of self-government. An American cuckoo, indeed! There is no such bird in any ornithological collection of American statesmen.

"What a beautiful Swap," said the King of the Cuckoos, as he took aim at a dwarf Black Bear near Pimileo. "I wonder if he will give a dying song when I knock him over." The gun made a tremendeus caleitrant and retrograde movement. The Bear snuffled said the fallen Monarch, picking himself up, "that Progress sometimes goes backward and the Swan is occasionally a Goose. The Cuckoo Clock in the galler struck one, and the lee scuppers gurgled and swished with a his and watery laugh; and far away the curlew broke into a piteous cry.

The Wilson bill should pass the Senate by For "by" read "on."

In considering the probabilities of the setto that might have been and pearly was in the House of Representatives last Friday between the Hon. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUNK of Funk's Grove, Ill., and the Hon. ELISHA FLIA-RIM MEREDITH of Brentsville, Va., we must remember that the Brentsville Bantam is the younger by ten years. But the Bantam is inclined to be impetuous. The Funk's Grove Fancy fights with his head more. Both champions have a long maxillary reach, and a contest between them would fill the ring with stars.

We lament the death of the "Denbury News man," James M. Batley. He was a veritable humorist, a writer who amused, pleased, and edified his readers. His style was pecu liar and quaint. His purpose was good. He gave pleasure to many thousands of the people of his generation. His genial influence will not end with his death.

The Hon, Silica S. Coxey, the leader of the great campaign of the unemployed from Massillon, O. against Washington, thankfully acknowledges the following contributions received yesterday: One tin plate cuirass, one small German silver hat, one larger do., one box old shoes (lefts), one copy of "The Tramp's Directory of the Middle States," one pocket pistol (pint), one recipe to ease chiblains, one half bushel of Tai Mace's sermons, one barrel red apples, one tin helmet, three walking sticks, one sonnet to Carl Brown, and four pairs of woollen stockings. Popular sympathy with the Massillon movement is evident-

A literary woman of California has brought a divorce suit against her husband, who is an artist, and who, as she has set "does not furnish his wife the means for literary leisure," he being "an able-bodied man who could make more money by manual labor than by his art." There can be no doubt that, in this case, the husband is to blame. As a struggling artist he should not have married a scribbling wife who had to be maintained in literary leisure. When the paint-pot marries the ink-bottle, or the pen veds the brush, or canvas espouses paper, or intellect takes soul for a rokemate, or reason and fancy hang up their garments on the same nail, there is apt to be a measure of skimpi-ness in the larder which is incompatible with either literature or art. Again, the man is to blame if the wife's complaint be true that he could make more money by manual labor than as a dabbler in art. Why doesn't this person look for a job as a laborer. so as to give his better half the means of literary leisure? We cannot take any side in the divorce proceedings, and yet we condole with the literary wife. Still, she ought to have known before she took him for better or worse that a great majority of artists are hard up. wholly unable to meet the demands of a brainy young wife. It seems that STETSON belongs to this majority, and so he too must, therefore, be concicled with. One favorable feature in the case is that both parties are anxious to be divorced, and so we suppose the California court will enter the decree.

It is good to know that a sub-committee of the House Committee on Public Buildings he and his associates were compelled and Grounds is to go to Chicago and see there. There can be no doubt as to the conclusion to which the sub-committee will come. The present Post Office building in Chicago is a deciduous and battered ruin. There must be a sumptuous home provided for the mediaval beauty of the Hon Wasn HERING. So beautiful a Postmaster should be beautifully housed. Let there be a palace of delight, a marble dream, built for the Hon. Wash Hesing; a palace with a Whiskering

> It looks as though the whole population of the States of the Pacific coast, were bound to see the San Francisco Midwinter Fair In the month of February, half a million visitors passed through the turnstiles. suppose that a good many of the visitors to the Fair passed through the turnstiles more than once; and we suppose that, among the visitors, there were many from States lying east of California; but, after making allowance for these things, there are facts which demonstrate the wonderful popularity of the Midwinter Fair on the Pacific coast. It is truly a great thing for California, especially

Our correspondent " Medicus" asks us to

tell him how it happens that so many of the great politicians of Brazil are members of the medical profession, as is evidenced by their bearing the title of "Doctor." We can say that we ourselves have been struck, favorably struck, by the fact that there are so many doctors in Brazilian politics. Among the saveral aspirants for the Presidency of that great country in the recent election, we noticed the names of Dr. PEUDENTE DE MORAES, who was elected, Dr. AFFONSO PENNA, Dr. MANOEL VIC TORINO, Dr. HERNARDINO DE CAMPOS, Dr. ASSIS BRASIL, and Dr. Pass DE CARVALHO; and we may add that the Brazilian Minister at Wash. ington is Dr. Salvadon DE MENDONÇA. must inform our inquiring correspondent lowover, even though we may reduce the political hones of his aspiring brethren of the nedical profession, that these Brazilian politiciaus are not doctors of medicine; they are doctors of civil law: they are lawyers, or jurists, who, by reason of their legal acquirements, have received the title which they wear. They are members of that popular faculty to which belong the great majority of American as well as of Brazilian politicians. Lawrers are apt to get the upper hand in the government of republics. We suppose n this country more than three-fourths of the members of both Houses of Congress, and of the members of the Legislatures of all the States, and of the public officeholders, Federal, State, and municipal, are lawyers, We are disposed to think that too many of these functionaries are of one profession, and we would be perfectly willing to swap off a lot of them for competent doctors of medicine. The lawyers run Brazil a good part of the time. as they run the United States all the time. The clerical profession has a very small show here in politics, excepting in the case of the Rev. Lave Pance, the Populist member of the House from Colorado, whose speeches are not always like Gospel sermons. In a number of the republics of South America, Peru and Chili, Venezuela and Argentina, Ecuador Uruguay, the soldiers, that is to say, the Marshals, Generals, and Colonels, divide things up with the lawyers. In all the Central American republics the Generals are on top. The President of Mexico is noth a General and are not sure that he hasn't the title of Doctor of Laws—and so was his predecessor, and so were most of our other Presidents, though the

first one of them was not.

If our correspondent "Medicus" wants to rise in polition, he had better change his profession, or perhaps and better learn a trade, as Amos J. COMMINGS learned one. Let him avoid the journalist's business for very few editors ever get elected or appointed to any great office in this country.

"Is it a prophecy?" asks our esteemed contemporary, the Washington Post, recounting the irresistible rise of the Republican Biver of Nebraska. Prophecy nothing. Is it any new thing for the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BEYAN the Boy Orator of the Platte to turn the ice gorge of the Republican River when he visits Nebraska in the spring? In the Repub-lican River to be blamed for breaking away? An Omaha youth has determined to shin

up the tree of fame in a new way. He avers that he will walk all the way to San Francisco with a dozen Leghorn chickens walking in front of him. We don't know what service to the State It will be to demonstrate the canabilities of chickens as long-distance pedestrians, but the Omaha youth might have chosen a less useful carver. It is better to lead a pilgrimage of pullets than to be a Popuist or a Cuckoo.

A St. Louis faith doctor has kindly in formed the Governor of Kansas that "the trumpet will sound on Thursday, March 6, 1808, at 3 o'clock P. M." Without irreverence but with firmness we must be allowed to doubt the accuracy of this time table. It cannot be that the world will come to an end so near to the beginning of the baseball season.

FATHER VAUGHAN MISQUOTES.

The World Fatls to Print His Disclaimer of What It Made Him Say,

The World printed on Saturday what purorted to be a report of a sermon preached in St. Fatrick's Cathedral the night before by the Rev. Father Vaughan, who is a brother of Cardinal Vaughan. In it Father Vaughan was made to say that, when on a vessel quaran-ined at an island three or four miles from Montevideo, a few years ago, he, with a hundred others, saw one evening a monstrous horse of fire, mounted by a man without arms, repeatedly traverse the island from end to end. The leader of a party which landed to see the herr monster nearer, was knocked senseless by the power of the gigantic fire demon." A second man who repeated the attempt met the same fate. Father Vaughan was represented in conclusion as declaring that the flaming portent was the advance guard of Satan and his army, which are to destroy the signers of the earth. The World's report was headed

The Devil on Horseback. THE SUN has received this letter from Father

Vaughan:

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Early yeaterday I sent by a special messenger the enclosed letter to the World for publication. As it does not appear in this morning's paper, it is evident that the editor refuses to publish it. I write, therefore, to ask you kindly to give it publicity in the columns of your paper, and so obligs yours faithfully. Kenener Vaughan. Architestop's House, 452 Madison Avenue, New York, March 5, 1894.

NEW IORE, March 5, 1894.

ENCLOSURE

TO TRF EDITOR OF THE WORLD—Sir: My attention having been called to the hideous report given in your yesterday's issue of an extraordinary incident that was referred to by me in a sermon preached last Friday night in St. Fatrick's Cathedral, I beg to say that it is so garbled, unconnected, and confusedly made up, without head or fail or point or reason, that I do not recognize it as the story I told. The reporter evidently must have come into the cathedral at the end of the sermon and picked up his information here and there from hearsay, and drawn for the rest on his lively imagination. I beg, therefore, to disown as mine the mutilated story, with its misleading particulars, as printed in your columns. I am, dear Mr. Editor, faithfully yours.

Archemenor's House, 452 Maddeon Avenue, New York, March 3, 1804.

P. S.—Please publish this letter. ENCLOSURE.

A Great Possum Hunt in Prospect.

WARHINGTON, March & .- There is an apparentwell authenticated report that Hoke Smith is arranging a Georgia possum bunt, with all the dressings, after the old-time custom in the South. On several occasions since the single-gun ducking excursion to Dismal Swamp sailed from Washington Hoke has been unusually elequent and enthusiastic to his particular friends about the old-time possum hunt, which is always at night, in his section. No little interest has been quietly created in the subject. When Hoke's expedition comes off Cleveland's one-gun ducking expedition will be nowhere.

It is rumored that Hoke intends to make it a Presidential affair from the Interior Department point of view. He does not, it is said, underestimate the importance of the opportunity to demonstrate to the world that some things can be done as well as others if only one knows how.

The forthcoming possum hunt will unquestionably be a unique affair, for Hoke intends to give to it his very best efforts. Already, it is said. the desire for invitations to Georgia on the interesting and novel occasion is little less than quiet scramble. Persons ignorant of what a good old-fashioned possum hunt is don't appreciate that one cannot be improvised at will. In the first place there must be possums, and they must be in the right place and numbers: besides there must be the torches and dogs and guns and other things, and though these conditions to all right they will amount to othing if the darkles are not selected for the highest fun. As to the weather, all the risks must be taken. Hoke says he can't promise as to that. The Hon. Hoke Smith is an enthusiastic man about these days!

A Proud and Trusting Husband. From the Enlittmane ! Mr. Mary Flizabeth Lease glories in his

From the B. Sala Co. THE NEW YORK Sex, which may now be regarded as the leading organ of American Jingoism. Various Signs of Spring.

From the Braim Daily Globe. Spring to here. From the Philiodelphia Record. Baseball supplies are appearing in store windows From the Stratgonery Standard. From the Nontpowery Standard.
It will seen be time to think about moving. From the Daily Englery Argus The old blind hand organ man has taken his position

Front of the Second Parish Church Front the Hobram Shinda Next Priday will be Rosh Chodesh Adar Shaynes From the Lewist in Livinia descent. The striped squirrels have come out, From the Fran Fun Dearch It is said that the recent cold wave destroyed the

peach crop for this year. Dissatisfaction in Boston. From the Boston Jo The skirt dance is often used to disguise the inca-acity of the dancer,

The Ballad of Berjamin Into the West rode Resjamin H., On his from steed so fair. He rode all day and he rode all night To see what might be there.

Into the West rode Senjamin H., And he trimmed his words with care.
For the speeches he spair and the talks he talked Said nothing of getting there.

Into the West rade Renjamin H., And grandpa's but went, too, But he kept it not in a dark value. Entire y out of view. Into the West rode Han; auda H.,

For he had some doubt of what might be

The result of auch a ride. Into the West rode Benjamin H., And Mr. T. Il. Read

And Najor McKinley eighed;

acratched his dome of thought reflectively and gave the matter beed

Into the West rode Senjamin H., Fome pointers for to get: He rode at day and he rode all night, NEWPORT'S EXPLOSION 1ESTS.

portant Pata at Last Becared in the Sab-

NEWPORT, March 5.-Experiments six and seven off the torpede station, in the series to determine the effect of detonations of high exlosives upon life within a submarine torpedo boat near by, were made to-day and a most Important result obtained. The test of the morning was with the mine of gun cotton, 100 feet from the submerged boat, the theoretical pressure resulting from the explosion at the distance being 3847 pounds to a square inch. The boat, as usual, was uninjured, and the six animals within were not affected by the shock. This afternoon the mine of one hundred and ten pounds of gun cutton was detonated eighty feet from the submerged boat. The cressure then exerted upon the craft, according to Gen, abbott's formula, was 528 pounds to a square Inch. The water was thrown up in a great mass, and for the first time a visible effect was found made upon the boat. The end sections of the eight-shaped Lay tornedo boat were depressed, not not on the side which had been nearer the explosion, but on the further side also, the indentation being greater on the forward end than on the other. The presumption was that the animals within had been killed, but greatly to the surprise of all they were in as good condition as when placed in the boat.

The result goes far toward the solution of the problem simed at in the experiments, demonstrating in a practical way for the first time in the world that a heavy explosion within eighty feet or near enough to a surmarine torpedo hoatto depress its sides would have no effect upon the lives of men who might be in it. The experiments will now be discontinued for a time, as Commander Converses believes the danger line has been reached, and he desires to consider carefully a future line of procedure before going on. He thinks it's fortunate for science that the exact line was reached where the explosion left its mark upon the boat and did not destroy the life within.

Before One Grew Whishers and the Cheer one hundred and ten pounds of gun cutton

Before One Grew Whiskers and the Other Grew Chins,

From the Objection Pailly Tellione During Postmaster Hesing's recent visit to the national capital he renewed his college chumship with Postmaster-General Bussell, and incidentally, told a good story of old days

chumship with Postmaster-General Bissell, and incidentally, told a good story of old days at Jale.

Messra Bissell and Hesing were students at Yale in 1867, the fermer being a sophomore knows as "Big Biss," while thicage's Postmaster was a freshman. In one of the came rushes, which are such well-known institutions to wearers of the bine, the future Postmaster-General of the Unite! States was onposed to Hesing, at that time as now a pretty hisky sort of Western type. Although Bigs "was a terror on the campus during such foravs by the students, he met a foeman worthy of his prowess in Hesing. But eventually weight told against Wash, and to his mortification and chagrin his cap and banger, the latter a big species of the genus walking stick, were wrested from him, and taken by his conjueror to ornament his room in the soph's quarters. Loss of these articles preyed upon the mind of young Hesing, and he eventually resolved to recover them, no matter what the cost or penalty might be. With this end in view, he mustered a party of stalwart freshmen one Saturday afternoon and proceeded to storm the apartments of "Big Biss." To the joy of the invaders the big fellow was absent from his rooms, and Hesing did not stand upon any ceremony about taking what belonged to him.

"I have that can and banger yet," said Postmaster Hesing, and nothing would induce me to part with them."

Women Bombard Each O her With Ezge. From the Cleveland Phon Dealer.

From the Creekand Phota Devoles.

A terrific battle occurred at the Contral Market on Tuesday morning, Mary Bernstein of 1639 Central avenue occupies a stall at the market house, and directly beside her, in the same asiste. Eva Moore of 1639 Woorland avenue, assisted by her husband, also acts as purveyor for the linner man. Both women have long cherished a feeling of hatred for each other, but managed to keep it within the bounds of propriety till Tuesday. It was then that the war cloud broke. A remark dropped by one of the women caused the other to take offence. In a moment, apples, potatoes, onions, and other garden products were flying through the ally.

other garden products were flying through the air.

Before the supply gave out each woman had opened a crats of eggs and began using the contents as bombs. Eggs that had heard the Christmas bells ring out many times: eggs that had seen their grandparents eaten for Thanksgiving—all were thrown with more or less certain aim by the contentants. Not until over fifty dozen eggs had coursed down the sides of the market house and numbers of bystanders had been struck by the flying missions did the two women desist.

After the war was over a policeman appeared on the scene and placed the two women and Mrs. Moore's husband under arrest.

Auat Betsy's Nerve at the Age of 107,

From the Cleveland Leader. From the Chechant Leader.

MUNCIE, March 1.—A distressing accident occurred at the Delaware County Infirmary yesterday which has proven fatal to one person and will likely result in the death of another. Miss kila May Dicherson, aged 24, and Aunt Betsy Davis, aged 107 years, occurred the same ward in the poorhouse. Miss Dickerson was subject to epileptic fits, and while seated near the fireplace, in which natural gas is used, the young woman was taken with a fit and fell into the fire.

The old lady is nearly blind, and by research.

into the fire.

The old lady is nearly blind, and by reason of her age her voice is very weak, and she is nearly helpless. She bravely tried to pull her companion from the fire, but in vain, and her own clothing caught fire. Mrs. Watson, wife own clothing caught fire. Mrs. Watsen, wife of the superintendent was near by and smelling the odor caused by the burning made a hurried search of the house. She found the two women in their perilous positions. Miss Dickerson was still lying in the fire. Aunt Betsy was trying to quench the flames, that were fast approaching her flesh. The young woman was quickly pulled from the fire and the burning clothes were taken from Aunt Betsy. Afterden hours terrible suffering the young woman died. Aunt Betsy is confined to her bed.

An Unexpected Marriage Boom, From the Chicago Daily Inter-O.

Frem the Chicago Eastly Inter-Ocear.

Firmsnurigh, Pa., Feb. 28.—Owing to the great demand for nubile work in the parker at \$1 a day the City Employment Committee issued an order some time ago to employ only married men. This had the effect of causing a big boom in business at the marriage license clerk's office. Every unmarried Italian and Pole in Pittsburgh seems to be hunting a wife. All the marriageable young women who are willing to begin the married state on \$1 a day have been taken, and unless the order be rescinded trouble will occur in the Italian and Polish colonies. Chief Clerk McKenzle of the Employment Committee said to-day?

"Many men who had been refused work went away and in a few days returned with their marriage certificate, thinking it would entitle them to get a job. When refused a chance to san \$1 a day they thought they had been trified with and cursed the committee."

Men and Women in Nature's Waterproofs. From the Galerston Daily News.

Bio Nueva is a little station between St. Ann and Fort Maria, Jamaica. This place is no more nor less than alterge banava plantation. The manner in which they loaded the fruit on the small boats here was very amusing and interesting, and might have been dangerous into any one else but those accustomed to it. To load the boats the men and women had to wade out into the surf, which was reliing very high, and now and then the waves would knock them down. These poople seemed to enjoy it and made great sport of it, whooping and yelling, laughing and singing all the time. The water did not hurt them, nor did it hurt their ciothes, for they had on little or no clothing at all. This being a warm country, there is no need of much clothes.

The Good Gibbs of Trues. From the Galerator Party No.

Gov. Hags wiped a fly off of his bald head and said: "Whistis, have you seen titles lately?" The reporter replied in the negative, and, turning to Mr. Croker, the Governor said: "You ought to meet dibbs. I believe I'll wright to meet us. He sa regular daisy. He's half bald, and what hittle hair ne has got seta up like the fur on a coon's hack. Altogother he looks like a dago, and he's the smartest, wittlest, and best fellow on earth. I love (libbs from away back. When he's your friend he stands by you in seven languages. stands by you in seven languages." friend he

Gen. Harrison Kissed by a Man. From the Kinness City Traces.

One of the members of the company of veterans climbed on the car platform, and in a loud voice exclaimed. General, I am the man who sodded your yard in Indianariols. Thus he kissed Harrison on the right cheek. This incident tickled the crowd until it roared, but the ex-l'sendont riushed.

8:20 O'clock at All Hours. From the Equation the Charles

We think it a mistake in putting a dummy clock in the handsome tower of the new Court House. Better none at all, as it will only mis-lead strangers and uninformed pedestrians at to the time, which may cause much impor-

Blecouthed His Torth Long. From the Introst Free Pro-

A Portland man who never took a drink in his life hiscoughed for eighty hours last neck and never first a stroke. His testh were all loosened in the exercise.

Supply and Benned. From Respectat. King & Co.'s Month's, It is the peaceful Lemins itime. And year in dather and maddens fair, For natives of a trope ciline. Are making things they'll never wear. MEDALS OF HONOR IN DEMAND.

1000 Already Granted to Officers and Pris

vates Who Served in the Late Wa-WARRINGTON, March 5. - An interesting pamphiet is now in print and will be issued from the War Department in a few days, it will give a list of the commissioned and non-co missioned officers and privates who have received medals of honor under the provisions of the laws of July 12, 1802, and March to 1883. Army officers are criticising the fraquency with which these medals have long granted during the last few years, and it is said that during the Harrison. Administrating every application for a metal was granted It was evidently the intention of Congress, when the laws were passed, to reserve these marks of distinction for those who had been conspicuously brave in battle, but there has been such a burst of industry in the medal. of-honor business lately that, if it continues much longer, every man in the army from Gen. Schofield down to the post trader, will wear one of these marks of honor on his breast. Indeed Gen Schoffeld already has one of the medals, which he granted to himself, and other officers of the army are being honored in the same way just about as fast as the medals can be struck off. This is why those officers whose gallantry on the battlefield

The law of 1862 authorized the President to eause 2,000 "medals of honor" to be prepared, with suitable emblematical devices, and directing him to present them in the name of Congress to such non-commissioned officers and privates as should distinguish themselves in action during the civil way then in progress, and \$10,000 was appropriated acting the medials are worth in money \$5 apiece. The later law appropriated \$20,000 and amended the law of 1802 by providing that medials should be given to such officers, non-commissioned officers and trivates as had distinguished or might therefire distinguish themselves in action. For many years the applications for medals under these laws were very few and far between, and were mude only in the cases of men whose friends thought they were justly entitled to wear the covered insignal of insvers.

When the Army Register for the current rear was published it was found that 104 medals had been granted to commissioned and inocommissioned officers and twenty-six to privates now in the service. At the head of the list of officers stands the name of Makor-Gen. John M. Schofield, the General of the Army, and the explanatory note announces that he gave himself a medal "for consciences recause 2.000 "medals of honor" to be pre-

really deserve recognition are holding the

medals very cheap.

list of officers stands the name of Mator-Gen.
John M. Schofield, the General of the Arms,
and the explanatory note announces that he
gave himself a medal. Tor conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek. Masouri, Aug. 10, 1891, where he led a regiment
in a successful charge against the enemy,
while Captain of the First United States
Artillery, Major of the First Missouri
Infantry, and Acting Adultant-General
of the army of the West. Among the other
living officers to whom medals have been
granted are; Gens. Howard, Milos, and Stanler;
Cels. Tompikins, Irwin, Arnold, Green, Wood,
Swayne, Rodenbough, Pennypacker, Hatch,
Saxton, Lawton, Henry; Majors trardiner, Williston, MacArthur, Gilmore, and Whoeler, and
Capts. Burke, Woodruff, Baldwin, Bourke,
Rice, Kerr, West, Osgood, Carter, Day, Carlington, and Cheever. Gen. Scholleid didn't give
himself the medal until about two years ago,
Col. Fennypacker got his some time before
Gen. Scholleid.
Under the rules of the War Department no

himsel: the medal until about two years ago, Col. Pennyracker got his some time before Gen. Schodleid.

Under the rules of the War Department no application is now granted when made personally by an officer or an enlisted man. Gen. Schodleid passes upon the applications for officers medals, and Col. Ainsworth, Chief of the Records and Pensions Division, upon those for non-commissioned officers and privates. Only such applications are considered as are made by others than the persons for whom the medals are desired.

These once coveted "medals of honor." which are nowso lightly given, are made of bronze, and resemble somewhat those worn by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. As the medals cost but 35 each, and as the pamphlet about to be issued will show that about 2,000 of them have been granted up to date, there is about \$20,000 left of the appropriation, and if the money holds out it may be possible for every man who served in the latewar to get a "medal of honor" before he dies.

Rie Coat and Hat Were Gone.

His Coat and Hat Were Gone.

From the Chicago Record.

WASHINGTON, March I.—Yesterday a dignified-looking gentleman from Detroit appeared at the east door of the House of Representatives and asked the doorkeeper to take his card to Judge Legan J. Chipman. The doorkeeper entered the hall and was gone about five minutes. When he returned he informed the visitor that he could not find Judge Chipman in his seat, and, looking in the cleak room, he discovered that his coat and hat were gone, so he thought he must have left the Capitol for the day. A fellow doorkeeper standing by, overhearing this remark, informed his associate and the stranger that Judge Chipman died and was buried more than a year ago, and yet neither this distinguished-looking business man from Detroit nor the doorkeeper of the House had ever heard of it.

The Same Kind of Breakfast for 15 Years I rum the Breton Evening Record.

I got an amusing answer from a famous Boston lawyer a few days ago relative to an equality famous colleague of his who had died only a few hours previous. I asked him if there was any particular characteristic of his friend's life worthy of especial notice. Yes-yes, there was one-just one, and it should receive due attention in any obituary. He had a habit of eating the same not of breskfast for fifteen years at the same hotel-four eggs, two slices of toast, a rasher of bacon, and a cup of coffee — a most remarkable habit, most remarkable, and never broken in all that time. That is all that marked his social life as being out of the ordinary."

SUNBEAMS.

A Florida man will catch catfish and make fortil zers of them for use in orange groves. -The King of the Pacific coast gypties is dead. His sail name was Paimer, but he was commonly known

threw whiskey in his face—the wrong part of his face—and nearly blinded him. -An Ohio woman asked to be divorced from her eastand because he wouldn't build the morning free and didn't take her to the Chicago Fair.

-Perhaps the oldest son-in-law in this country is
Uncle Dave Brewer of Lebanon, Or. He is 84, and

-A Cieveland man complained because his wife

his mother in-law is living with him at the age of bu -Kalamazoo was startled a few nights ag

-Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to contribute a delicate for every dollar raised otherwise before March ! for the raisef of the poor in Pittaburgh cost him just \$125,-

-William Greer of Indiana went hunting with party of friends. When they thought it was time to re home he insisted that all should continue the chass. They turned back, and he let loose at them with both barrels of his gun, wounding four of them, He has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and stay in prison -The Hungarian admirers of Kossuth wall not see

anything incongruous in the situation should be live to see the monument that his admirers in New York desire to erect to his honor. There is quietly practising medicine over in Hoboken a venerable Hebrew physician whose services as a patriot in 1848 are commen orated by imposing monuments in several Hungar at cities. The old gentleman has been over to look at these memorial tributes, and he keeps photographs of them at home. -Owners of land among the Thousand Islands have

a way of making their laiands grow, not in numbers, but in size. An almost bare rock of small dimensions is thus expanded into an island covered with service tion and baying space smough for a house of commerts his airs. The timing is accomplished by riprapping of a driving, and the importation of earth. The work is often done gradually, year by year, mail the actowner has made space enough for his honer, and alies that the made space enough for his honer, and alies that the made is extended as the need arises. —Frederick Bourland's somewhat embarrassing only by Hopkion board the Hockess old Kearsarge won time

many filends in the ward room of that ship. He was found to be an excellent companion for a voyage and the prejudice that at first promised to sloud the first melted before his charm of appearance, manner and onversation. The efficers of the Kearsarge caw more of the bimister in Raytian waters, but in spite of rice. Blaing for bith, the impression of some of them was that he was hardly the man for a diplomatic crisis.

-Livet Commander James Bouglas Jacre 1 he of has enjoyed his present rank and title only a law months, and not patiently awaited his promotive for configure years, he now has sufficient rank the old manual ability, but there are so many men also of him on the roll of Lieutenant-Commanders that is a not likely some to attack such continued. He will are been thirty years in the service on the sin foret whise, though no one would employ it I'm his years ful. houseness fore and energetic shoot figure 1 a

man thoroughly holds he mann, which is as he great cent for him sense and himser.

The Navajo incleas produce the brilliant ref of their blankets from tapets, a bright scarbet contract of their blankets from tapets, a bright scarbet contract. in heatern robies and reveiled by the indianal lain. First gray is the natural color of some of the sakes, so are their white and they have a liet prime from the alter boiled in water the sterward mixed with impure matice alone

is preduced from alder bars. Next is and chiefer from the argentic summe, yellow other, and the pull of a specific of pine. This last dye is assentially at the Mont of those dyes are produced by slaborate and in terrous precesses, but the Navajes also has dyed would made in Eastern mile.